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ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* is wont occasionally to break in upon the public with something to set the political world in motion; but we do not recollect a greater stir to have been created in any previous instance than that produced by the above mentioned paper on Wednesday last. It contained the first official notice of the late events in this Province, together with other highly important matter relative to the occurrences in Entre Rios and Northern Provinces of the Interior. The first document in the series published, is a decree issued by the Delegate Government by special authorisation of H. E. the Governor proprietary, declaring the property of the authors, aiders and abettors of the invasion of the Province by Lavalle, liable for the injuries caused thereby to the pacific inhabitants, and for the extraordinary expences incurred therefrom by the public treasury, &c. We cannot find room this week to insert the decree, nor for the documents relating to the affairs of the Interior, but shall endeavour to give them a place in our next number. Of the other documentary matter we have translated a considerable portion, and give a pretty comprehensive synopsis of the contents of the rest. The *Gaceta* comments upon these documents at great length. After expatiating upon the "justice of making the property of the brutal and recreant assassins and incendiaries responsible for all the ravages and depredations committed upon honest federal patriots and pacific foreigners, &c.," the article goes on to review the other documents. The following is an extract.

"The letter of the odious Lavalle to Don Felipe Santiago Videla, is another proof of the miserable situation of this bandit impostor. If public opinion is, as that recreant so insolently asserts, for the loathsome cause of apostacy and vandalage, and if he so emphatically affirmed, in his despatches and letters, that he was hastening his marches in order to enter this city, why has he retreated without penetrating to the South and without following any of the columns of the brave army of Liberty who are in various directions? Why did he not at least do this, since he dreaded to measure his arms with this army, and dared not even wait to take up some strong position? Instead of the pretended declarations in his favor, he on the contrary has met with the most energetic resolution and patriotic resistance in all parts of our extensive Province. Public opinion incapable of seduction, and which can no longer be taken by surprise nor deceived, resists the barbarism of the ferocious asassin of Navarro, with the same strong indignation with which it curses his vile, loathsome apostacy? How can the recreant attract these sympathies when he has traced a path covered with blood, ravages and desolation? The liberty he invokes is an atrocious falsehood, because he presents himself with the standard of apostacy and vandalage, and the brutal unitarian deserter who has dreamt of being able to govern this free country, commences the enterprise by bloodshed, ravages, devastation, and the destruction of all he meets with in his march, without regard to age, sex or condition. Miserable savage! Public opinion burns in vengeful ire. Public opinion so insolently invoked, repels him with energy, it has reduced him to the critical situation in which he finds himself, it has read him the most eloquent lesson and points out to him from all parts the tomb which the recreant views with dread and horror.

"After this, the audacity with which the vandal impostor Lavalle boasts of having routed the division under the command of the federal Colonel Vicente Gonzalez, is not to be wondered at. Thus have been all the victories of that recreant, who blushes not to lie even in the face of those who know that the contrary has been the case. What wretchedness! The imaginary conqueror retreats precipitately; and the supposed conquered, after having fulfilled the orders of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, follows his left flank with his brave division, and when the recreant was speaking of defeat, one of the advanced parties of this division was close upon the Guardia de Lujan, and another was routing at the point of the lance the force headed by that well known villain Orona, on the Salado, in front of Lujan.—There cannot be better evidence of the wretched imposture by which the odious Lavalle endeavours to colour his retreat and his miserable impotence.

"The letter of the brutal unitarian Luis Manterola serves to confirm the reflections which naturally arise from these documents and the notoriety of the events. If it is certain that the country districts are those which are to decide the question, why has the odious Lavalle abandoned them? If he has in them sympathies to count on, why have they not been manifested? If they count on public opinion, why do they found their miserable hopes on the disembarkation of two or three thousand Frenchmen? How is it that they seek the aid of the foreigner, betraying thus vilely the independence and liberty of the country? How is it that even then they doubt as to the success of the declaration in their favor which they dream of seeing realized?....This is another conspicuous proof of their wretched barbarism.

"The note of the Justice of Peace of San Pedro gives a slight idea of the unheard of atrocities committed by the odious Lavalle and his vandals. It is notorious that they have neither respected person or property; that they have forced, violated, murdered, robbed and burned; that old people, women and children have been the victims of the ferocity of these barbarians; and that in towns and estancias they have burnt what they could not carry off, wantonly killing cattle in entire droves solely for the pleasure of doing injury. These barbarians then are the self called liberators! These the recreants who call themselves freemen! This the ferocious leader of a savage horde who aspires to govern the Republic! Let the World judge and decide on view of these facts."

In addition to the information conveyed in the letter from H. E. the Governor to the Delegate which we insert elsewhere, we are unaware of any thing particular, except that Lavalle, after having made a feint upon the Rosario, appears to have directed his march towards Melincué, in the Pampas, which movement would seem to betray an intention of endeavouring to penetrate into the Interior. However, after the rapid marches and countermarches which he has made, it is impossible to obtain a clue to his designs.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Chronological list of the great battles in which he commanded, and of some other the most important events of his life.

1769. May 1.—Born at Dangan Castle, county of Meath.

1787. March.—Entered the army as Ensign.

1794.—Served in Holland under the Earl of Moira and the Duke of York.

1797. Feb.—Arrived in Bengal.

1803. Sept. 23.—Battle of Assye.

1803. Nov. 29.—Battle of Argaum.

1805.—Arrived in England from India.

1806.—Married the Hon. Catherine Pakenham.

1807.—Appointed Secretary for Ireland.

1807.—Commanded under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Copenhagen.

1808. July.—Sailed for Portugal.

1808. Aug. 17.—Battle of Rolica.

1808. Aug. 21.—Battle of Vimeiro.

1808. Sept.—Returned to England after the Convention of Cintra.

1809. April.—Returned to Portugal.

1809. May. 12.—Passage of the Douro at Oporto.

1809. July 27, 28.—Talavera.

1810. Sept. 27.—Busaco.

1810. Oct.—Retreat to Torres Vedras.

1811. March.—Advance from Torres Vedras.

1811. May 4.—Fuentes d'Onoro.

1812. Jan. 19.—Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm.

1812. April 6.—Badajoz taken by storm.

1812. July 22.—Salamanca.

1812. Oct.—Retreat from Burgos.

1813. June 21.—Vittoria.

1813. July 26, 27, 28, 30.—Battles of the Pyrenees.

1813. Nov. 10.—Passage of the Nivelle.

1813. Dec. 11, 12, 13.—Battles on the Nive.

1814. Feb. 27.—Orthez.

1814. April 10.—Toulouse.

1814. August.—Went Ambassador to Paris.

1815. Feb.—To Vienna.

1815. June 18.—Waterloo.

1822.—To the Congress at Verona.

1826.—To St. Petersburgh on a Special Embassy.

1827. April.—Resigned office, on Mr. Canning being made Prime Minister.

1828. Jan.—Prime Minister.

1828.—Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

1829.—Catholic Emancipation.

1830.—Resigned office.

1834.—Elected Chancellor of Oxford.

1834-5.—In office from Nov. to April.

The Brazilian brigantine Argos, saluted the town yesterday with 21 guns, (flag of this Republic at her fore) which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The Weather has been seasonable during the week. Thermometer 54 to 60.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 21st inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Manuel Francisco Canedo and Don Manuel Pinedo, agent of D. José Maria Esteves, with the decision thereon dated 18th inst., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios.*

District of Moron, September 20, 1840.

The Governor of the Province to H. E. the Delegate Governor.

Excellent Sir,

An army of observation would have sufficed to prevent the barbarous invasion of the odious unitarian Lavalle, and at the same time attend to the urgencies of the sacred and eminently American war in which the Republic is engaged. An overweening respect for the persons and property of the citizens had greater weight in the consideration of the government. It would have been requisite to disturb the inhabitants, and dispose of their horses and cattle before an immediate pressing necessity occurred. Hence only was the odious enemy enabled to procure horses, which, however, roaming as he is without any fixety of direction or purpose, he will soon knock up. The moment finally arrived which was designated by Divine Providence, for it was likewise time that the Province should rise in arms in defence of its dearest rights of sovereignty and honor. The Governor marched in person to discharge his primary duties on a par with his fellow countrymen.—The day on which he left the city he encamped with a strong column which obliged the barbarous hordes to take up their time in marches and countermarches, without plan or concert, and ultimately, to retreat on the slightest threat of attack. Yesterday they were in the vicinity of the Arroyo de Pavon, in the territory of Santa Fé, having at their front the valiant column of H. E. the Governor of that Province, and at their rear the divisions of the vanguard of the army of this Province, whose advanced posts reached the Arroyo del Medio which divides both Provinces.

Several peasants whom the barbarous hordes had forcibly carried off, have escaped in the retreat, leaving among them only the dignified refuse of odious unitarians who only serve to occupy and knock up horses.

No corps of the troops of the line or militia of the Province has betrayod the country.—All are in the field, in different quarters and in strong columns, well mounted and armed, and burning with the most glowing enthusiasm for the liberty of their country.

The numerous tribes of friendly Indians give repeated and constant proofs of their love for the land of their fathers, and of fidelity and attachment to the government.

The reserve horses of the northern and centre of the Province are now in possession of the army. Those of the south that are not taken up by the divisions in those quarters, are in security, and will soon be in possession of those divisions as they are assembled and held at their disposal.

As often as the barbarous enemy has detached at a distance from his force any divisions, they have been either routed at the point of the lance or pursued by ours.

I can assure Y. E. that a full and clear knowledge has been acquired of the worthy and faithful sons of liberty, in contra-distinction of the loathsome recreants to the sacred oath of our independence, and to the cause of the honor and dignity of America.

And if the latter, Excellent Sir, impiously and sacrilegously have undertaken to wage against their country a savage war, unexampled in the history of the civilized world, the former are always disposed honorably to arrange in a manner becoming the dignity of both nations the differences with the government of H. M. the King of the French, or in case of not succeeding, they are resolved, then with stronger reason, to maintain our sovereignty and honor, even a thousand times preferring to perish rather than submit to be slaves, and to be buried amidst the glorious wreck of the most frightful desolation and ruin ere they consent to a shameful and humiliating servitude.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

Head quarters on march, August 11, 1840. *Four o'clock in the afternoon.*

Señor Don Juan Antonio Garreton.

In one hour after the receipt of this note, you must set out to present yourself at my head quarters, with the understanding that if this be not effected, you shall be shot the moment you are apprehended.

Colonel Mendez conveys this communication, to whom in a quarter of an hour after you have received it you must give your answer; silence for five minutes afterwards will be considered as a negative.

God preserve you.

JUAN LAVALLE.

San Nicolas, August 12, 1840.

The Military Commandant,

To Señor Don Juan Lavalle.

At ten this morning I received your communication of yesterday.

Here follows a recapitulation of Sr. Lavalle's communication. After which the Commandant proceeds—

The foregoing note has no other answer than this; that I am military chief of this post, appointed by the government of the Province on whom I have the honor to depend. That my duty requires I should defend it with correspondent dignity, and whilst I am able so to do, threats. which cannot be carried into effect will not intimidate an officer of honor.

God preserve you.

JUAN ANTONIO GARRETON.

Note. The blood shed by a people who enjoy the benefits of peace and order, and who wish to sustain their rights, can never be laid to the charge of the undersigned, but to the unjust invasion of the forces under your command.

GARRETON.

Head quarters Merlo, September 6, 1840.

To Colonel Felipe Santiago Videla, Military Commandant of the town of Lujan.

The intention of the Commander in Chief in approaching the Capital, was to attack the force of Vicente Gonzales, and form some important communications; both objects being accomplished by the dispersion and defeat of that force with the loss of one hundred men and a quantity of arms and ammunition, the Commander in Chief has resolved to quit this neighbourhood where the scarcity of pasture renders it impossible for the army to remain.

As the army cannot attend to the defence of the town, you must, should the inhabitants which remain there be insufficient to defend it, cause the Justice of Peace and the compromised patriots to retire to San Antonio de Areco, with the two pieces of artillery and all the arms, &c, that can be found.

I advise you of this in order that the friends of liberty may secure themselves from the ferocity of the tyrant, whose cause becomes every day more odious, and whose situation will be desperate, when the want of pasture be no longer an obstacle to the operations of the Liberating army, and when it has collected all its elements.

God preserve you.

JUAN LAVALLE.

A letter dated Encampment fields of Matanza, 4th September, 1840.—signed Luis Manterola, commencing as follows—'My very distinguished friend,' acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the individual in question dated 29th ult., and professes to give an account of the operations of the army from its landing at San Pedro and its present position. It states that General Lavalle routed General Pacheco, and that the latter escaped by a miracle, the army of the former marched on Arrecifes, where it was received with open arms and received great addition to their ranks, the same occurred at Areco and other towns, and their vanguard pursued and cut down for 5 leagues, a division of 2400 men with 2 pieces of cannon dispersing them completely, so that Rosas would not be able to get together more than 400 men of that division.

That in this country the opinion and possession of the country districts infallibly decide the fate of the Capital. The troops had delayed their march to attain that object; the northern department had declared in their favor, and it was confidently expected the southern would do the same.

That he had presented the letter he had received from the aforsaid individual, to General Lavalle, and was authorised by him to say, so that it might be brought to the notice of the Commander of the blockading squadron:—

That General Lavalle considered of the first importance the disembarkation of 2 or 3000 French, and 2 batteries of artillery, on some part of the coast; the Recoleta for instance, from the advantages of disembarking, fortifying, preserving communication with the French squadron, the city and re-embarking with ease at a moment's notice. This would oblige Rosas to move his infantry and artillery, and then Lavalle's army would destroy Rosas's cavalry; the small garrison left in Buenos Ayres, would then be of no avail, the cry of liberty would be raised, and his (the writer's) fellow countrymen in Buenos Ayres, would unite with those of the individual to whom the letter is addressed, and the war be concluded. By any other mode it must be prolonged, inasmuch as the army of Lavalle cannot attack Rosas in his present position, because he has 2000 infantry and 2 (?) pieces of artillery, whereas the army of Lavalle has only 300 infantry and 4 pieces of artillery.

That General Lavalle says, that when he nears the capital he will take the first safe opportunity to communicate with the Commander of the blockading squadron.

The letter concludes as follows—

"I regret that Ernest is love sick, and trust that the same will not occur to you, after I have introduced you to my fair countrywomen in Buenos Ayres. I await with anxiety that moment to see how you will behave.

"I have given your remembrance to your friends, and they send theirs in return.

"I remain your most affectionate friend,

LUIS MANTEROLA.

Lieut. Col. Commandant of the artillery of the Liberating army.

San Pedro, September 16, 1840.

The Justice of Peace of San Pedro,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Excellent Sir,

The undersigned has the honor to inform Y. E. that on Monday the 14th inst., at night fall, the forces of the odious unitarian Lavalle abandoned this town after having sacked it, obliging numerous families to follow his army, so that very few families have remained in the town, because it has been sought to terrify them with the idea, that when the troops of Y. E. arrive they will cut the throats of all persons from 7 years of age upwards.

The undersigned and the few inhabitants which remain, are determined to sustain the legitimate government of Y. E. and the sacred Federal cause.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

BENITO URRACA.

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—When he who now addresses you was making every exertion to secure the peace, tranquillity and liberty of the Province, when in fine he sacrificed for the sake of the country the just causes of complaint and distrust which the conduct of General Lavalle, in whose hands the armed force was confided gave rise to, when he failing in his oaths and to every thing that is most sacred among men, has abandoned you, and deserted with the army of this Province which he has deceived: would you believe it Correntinos? This man whom you have received with open arms, and on whom you lavished confidence and assistance, has returned such generosity with the blackest treason.

CORRENTINOS:—The time has arrived to redouble your efforts. The sacred cause of liberty, which we had sworn to defend, does not depend on the defection of a wretch; we possess the means of triumph and we shall do so, without his name in future sullying our glory. Let us be united and the victory will be ours. To morrow I shall take the field and you will find at your head quarters your fellow countryman

PEDRO FERRE.

Corrientes, August 5, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commander in Chief of the third corps of the victorious army at Sauce Grande to the inhabitants of Corrientes.

CORRENTINOS:—The third division of the united army of the Argentine Confederation, which I have the honor to command, after having covered itself with glory on the fields of Sauce Grande, is about to set foot on your territory in fulfilment of the orders of the Commander in Chief Brigadier Pascual Echague. The presence of conquering troops whose arms have been raised against your fellow countrymen who have dared to provoke their valour should inspire just terror: but your alarm ought to subside when you learn that the Chief who directs them and on whom I depend considers that true glory consists not only in courage and firmness in time of combat, but in generosity and clemency after victory.

CORRENTINOS:—The triumphant arms of the Confederation are not now displayed to you, to bring desolation to your country. They are only exhibited that their irresistible weight may fall on the criminal heads of those perverse, perjured and unnatural men, who under the shelter of power usurped with so much insolence, have occasioned you such immense misery and grievous sacrifices. Disappearing for ever these monsters born for your ruin, your conflicts will at once terminate. Unite faithfully with your brothers the Argentine federals and all your fears will change to emotions of joy and of peace. Thus generous are the sentiments of the Illustrious Chief whose orders I have the honor to execute, and on my part I shall consider it my duty to second them: renounce this impious alliance which you have contracted with foreigners, and in my conduct you will find that I only aspire for your welfare as a true American and your friend.

SERVANDO GOMEZ.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commander in Chief of the united army of operations of the Argentine Confederation to the inhabitants of Corrientes.

CORRENTINOS:—The fields of Sauce Grande have seen renewed the bloody scene of PAGO LARGO. They have been deluged with the blood of a multitude of your countrymen who have dared to provoke the valour of the brave defenders of the sacred cause of the people and of the American Continent.

CORRENTINOS:—Lessons so repeated have not sufficed to produce in you a salutary warning? You continue yielding criminal submission to perverse false traitors who are leading you to the sepulchre? If such be your blindness and obstinacy the time has certainly arrived for me to comply with the protest I formerly made to you, viz:—'that if you did not turn aside from your treason you ought not to expect any thing but total extermination.'

CORRENTINOS:—For the second time I am about to tread your territory with a strong army, justly proud of their constancy and valour, but at the same time subordinate, and who will respect my orders, sacrificing sentiments of just indignation. Their swords will not strike indiscriminately; but in exterminating this horde of perverse men, authors of so many horrid crimes, and protecting those deluded men who perhaps by violence have been withdrawn from their pacific occupations to take up arms.

CORRENTINOS:—You are aware of my sentiments. Take advantage of the indulgence offered; abandon speedily these wretched men, fatal instruments of your ruin, and hasten to join your brothers at whose vanguard is the worthy General Gomez, who waits for you with open arms; but if blindly and obstinately you set at nought moments so favorable, I am resolved to have done with consideration and indulgence. Your ruin can give me no pleasure, but if you do not avoid it, I have at least the satisfaction of having pointed out to you although uselessly the means of happiness and given proofs that I am ever your best friend and fellow countryman.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

Head quarters on march, August 8, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commander in Chief of the united army of operations of the Argentine Confederation, Illustrious Restorer of the Public Peace, Brigadier Pascual Echague, to the divisions which march against the traitor Ferré and his gang.

SOLDIERS!—A brilliant career of glory is open to you in just recompense for so many days of privation and fatigue. Conquerors at Sauce Grande, you march to the Correntino territory, fatal shelter of those vile perjured traitors, who led by miserable and sordid interests have cowardly sold this precious portion of the territory of the country to the foreigner. You have redeemed it preserving its independence, its glory and its liberty.

COMRADES!—The march you are about to undertake does not present such difficulties as you have hitherto overcome. The cowards who have dared to provoke your valour having been well chastised, will resign themselves to render that homage so justly due to conquerors; possessing abundant resources the privations you have suffered are at an end, and the firmness and constancy with which you have endured fatigue and a long and painful campaign will receive its just reward.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS!—Your intrepidity has saved the country from bitter conflicts. Your constancy and subordination will complete the great work of purging the Argentine territory of this group of anarchists who neither recognise country nor respect any law but that of their own interest. Your cause is that of honor, it is the cause of the people of the Confederation, it is the cause of all the American Continent. To sustain it, is the glorious mission confided to you by the firm column of our Independence, the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, and you have gloriously acted up to it on the fields of Sauce Grande. Thousands of our fellow countrymen bless you and salute you as the saviours of the country. A slight effort remains to crown a work so sublime and to return speedily to the bosom of your families. Then you will enjoy with them in glory and in peace the reward due to brave men who have known how to conquer:—LET US MARCH.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

A communication dated Santos Lugares 26th ult., from the Governor to Don Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, alludes to the doubt which the latter has expressed. "But (continues H. E.) you know the odious unitarians and that deceit, intrigue and lying are their favorite arms." The communication speaks of General Pacheco in terms of high eulogium, as having rendered the greatest service with the division under his command, continually skirmishing and keeping sight of the enemy, and if their army had fallen back on Santa Fé or the Interior, he would have followed them in the same manner, but having advanced towards the city, it was natural he should hover on their flank. "And if my dear friend (continues H. E.) you had done the same by skirmishing on their rear we should have gained undoubted advantages. It might have prevented traitors from joining the enemy, and some of those detestable unitarians might have fallen into your power and received that punishment which would have liberated us from these detestable men who are so prejudicial under present circumstances."

The communication then goes on to state that H. E. heads at Santos Lugares a strong army of the three arms, that the Capital has another for its defence, and that both in town and country the most ardent enthusiasm prevails amongst the federals, and particularly amongst the various corps of the army, &c.

A communication dated Santos Lugares 28th ult., from the Governor to Don Pascual Echague, commences as follows—

"I embrace and congratulate you on the splendid victory of the 16th ult. I have not answered your esteemed letters and despatch relative to that glorious affair, because the odious unitarian Lavalle, pursued and cut down by your brave army, has in his desperation landed on our coasts and entered the country, I have therefore placed myself at the head of my army, &c. &c. &c.

"Permit me to give you another embrace, and in your Illustrious person all your gallant army. You may assure them that in us they have brothers faithful sons of Liberty, determined to fight to the last, and to perish a thousand times rather than yield to the slavery of the odious tyrant unitarians, vile slaves and miserable deserters of the sacred cause of the American Continent."

The communication concludes as follows—

"That the Almighty may grant you health and happiness is the sincere and constant wish of your affectionate friend and comrade

"JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS."

Paris, June 11.

The quarrel among the Buonapartists is becoming more and more violent; the moderate of the party approve of the conduct of General Bertrand, whilst the violent brand him with the name of traitor. A meeting of the latter has been held, at which they resolved on sending a letter of thanks to Joseph Buonaparte, for his magnificent donation of a million of francs to the remnant of the Imperial Guard. The number of this Guard now remaining is so small, that each member of it would have, if the donation were real, about 400 f.; but the gift is moonshine—not a farthing of it can be realized.

M. Thiers has announced that the commercial conferences with England were all but ended. This is not true: there are still some important points to settle. It has been decided, on the one hand, that the duties on French wines and brandies are to be lowered nearly one-half, and that English earthenware and hardware are to be admitted here at a moderate duty; but the concessions as to cutlery and woollens will not be found to answer the expectations which have been raised.

From an official statement just published, it appears that the deficiency in the French Revenue, for the years 1838 and 1839, is nearly one hundred and forty millions of francs. This does not, however, prevent the Peers from eating and drinking at the public expence, as the Budget of the Chamber is largely drawn upon for breakfusts, luncheons, and wines.

Business of every kind is in a very stagnant state; and we have so few visitors, particularly from England, that apartments are 50 per cent. cheaper in many quarters than they were at this time last year.

The Duke of Orleans has announced his intention of paying another visit to Africa, in the Autumn. In the mean time reinforcements are to be sent out to enable the French to put strong garrisons into all their towns. Marshal Valée is decidedly to be recalled; but his successor has not been named. The expence of the Colony, this year, will, it is said, be greater than that of the preceding two years.

"Oh, eat it up, dear—eat it up," says mamma. "I can't ma—I've eat enough." "Oh yes, dear, eat up what's on your plate, so that it needn't be lost!" How common a practice that is: stuffing children beyond the wants of nature, and making them gluttons all their lives, so that the scraps may not be lost! Precious economy!

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 24th of September, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.
	Brig Cassard, 20 guns, Captain Jourdan, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Brig Dassas, 20 guns. Brig Bolonnaise, 8 guns. Brig Cygne, 22 guns.
BRITISH.	Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones.
	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle.
	Brigantine Fawn, Lieut. John Foote, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden.
BRAZILIAN.	Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello.
	Brigantine Argos, 10 guns, Captain Manoel Francisco da Costa Pereira.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 19.—Wind W. shifted to N. W. in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 20.—Wind E. strong. A gale in the afternoon. Heavy rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 21.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 22.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 23.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 24.—Wind E. strong in the evening.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Argos, 10 guns, Captain Manoel Francisco da Costa Pereira, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

September 25.—Wind E.N.E. strong. Rain at night.

Arrived, a French brig of war and a French schooner of war.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell, for Montevideo, Falkland Islands and the Pacific.

Passengers for Montevideo, John Macfarlane, Esq., lady and family.

H. B. M's brigantine (packet) Fawn, Lieut. John Foote, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kemsley, 2 children, Señorita Villegas and 3 servants, Dr. John Oughan and lady, Mrs. W. A. Rhodes, family and servant, Messrs. Thomas Hughes and Thomas Bruce.

Señores Manuel Gordon, Juan Cheruti, José Maria Bezaoudo, Antonio Santa Maria, Alejandro de Llano, Anacleto Llosa and child, José Dominguez, Antonio Cornet and friend, Justo Silges, Carmelo Figueroa, José Villar, Manuel Lopez, Juan B. Picaso, Manuel Ramon Benitez, Francisco Antonio Garcia, Angel Allones, José Martinez, Justo Irure, Gregorio Mendez, Juan Passim, —— Seris, Julian Veloz, Pedro Miro, his wife and 2 children, Francisco Granea, Simon Granea, Francisco Cabaña, Pascual Ruiz, Mariano Ruiz, Joaquin Culebras, Manuel Cossio, Timoteo Posadas, Juan E. Cordero, Jean Rousse.

Señoras Maria Elsgood and child, and a servant girl, Maria Martina, Margarita Rodriguez, Juana Garcia, Lorenza Garcia, and servant girl, Ines Donne, Borja Arisa and 2 children, Dolores Ximenes (a slave), Maria Maxima Lopez, Mercedes Olavarria, Angela Meyer, 2 children and servant, Josefa Sandoval and son, Olaya Sosa, Juana Martinez, Cecilia Estados, Ruderinda Pomba, Trinidad Guevara, Maria de la Paz Gonzales, Loreta Galup, two young ladies, a servant and five children.

H. B. M's ship Actæon, takes to the Falkland Islands from this 4 horses and some sheep and ducks, all of which are to be left there.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

15th inst., Spanish polacre Madona, from Malaga 25th July, to Llavallol.

" Oriental brigantine Bella Teresa, from Bahia 26th ult., to Antonini.

" American brig Rhine, from New York 7th July to Lafone.

16th, Spanish barque Tomas Geners, from Barcelona 5th July, to Juan Nin.

" British brig Emerald, from St. Ubes 8th July, to Parlane, M'Lean & Co.

" Oriental schooner Rosa, from Santa Catalina 1st inst., to J. M. Perez.

17th, Spanish polacre Teresa, from Cadiz 21st July, to Mainez.

" Brazilian diate Buen Jesus, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., to Alvarez.

" Sardinian brigantine Providencia, from Rio Janeiro to Capurro.

" Belgian brig Windhound, from St. Ubes 9th July, to John Gowland.

" Sardinian brig Inca, from Cadiz 26th July, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Spanish polacre San Antonio, from Barcelona 1st July, to Rezaval.

" Spanish polacre Juno, from Barcelona 19th June, to J. Nin.

" Spanish polacre Dulcinea, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., to Llavallol.

18th, Brazilian brig Pensamiento, from Parnagua 8th inst., to J. S. Monteiro.

19th, French barque Elise, from Bourdeaux 16h July, to Figueroa.

" Oriental polacre Dos Hermanos, from Santa Catalina 7th inst., to Guimaraens.

" Brazilian brig Triunfo Bahiano, from Bahia 14th ult., to Bujareo.

" Spanish brigantine Generoso, from Barcelona 14th July, to Llavallol.

" .... brig Philadelphia, from Havre de Grace 11th July, to Guerin & Co.

" British barque Encore, from Cadiz, to Bertram & Co.

21st, Spanish brig Rita, from Cadiz 19th July.

" Bremen brigantine Dolphin, from Hamburgh 29th July, to Klick & Co.

22nd, Swedish barque Lisette, from .... 16th July, with coal.

The French frigate Gloire, bearing the flag of Admiral Mackau, and a French corvette, arrived at Montevideo on 23rd inst. from France.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

19th inst. Two of the blockaders armed whale boats and a chaloupe came to the outer roads from the N.

20th. No movement amongst the blockading vessels except that caused by a gale which blew nearly all day.

21st. The chaloupe which arrived on the 19th sailed to the N.

22nd. Three whale boats and a launch arrived in the outer roads from the N. A whale boat sailed to Martin Garcia. The Cygne exercised great guns by firing at a mark.

23rd. The armed prize schooner sailed for Colonia, and a small French schooner arrived from that direction. Beef boat (*balandrita*) arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

24th. A launch and two whale boats were cruising last night to the N. and returned to the outer roads this morning. The 8 gun brig which had been at anchor off the Recoleta since the 27th ult., joined her companions in the outer roads this day.

25th. The brig noticed yesterday got under way to day and anchored off the town.

This day (26th inst.) completes the 914th day of the blockade.

We mentioned in our last the report of a conflict between the blockaders and a detachment of Col. Juan Garay's militia. We have since heard that the Colonel with 30 militia infantry left the encampment at Santos Lugares, and a t4 in the morning of the 17th inst. boarded in three chalanas a prize balandra, which the French had anchored off point San Fernando, and armed with two brass 2-pounders, employing her as a hulk whence they despatched their boats to cruise in that vicinity. A launch and 2 armed whale boats were in company with the balandra, and the four opened a fire of cannon and musquetry on the boarders, but the latter carried the balandra, killing the officer who commanded it and 6 of his men, the remainder in number 33, fled in the launch and whale boats. There was found in the balandra a brass 2-pounder on a swivel, *gunpowder*, 12 cannisters of grape shot, 3 cannon shot, 8 musquets, 10 swords and 8 pistols.

The captured 2-pounder is a percussion gun, and bears the number 508, and also the weight 87 kilogramas.

It is said that the frock coat of the officer (having gold straps on the shoulders), his telescope and watch, fell into the hands of the militiamen, as also some doubloons, patacones and other articles.

Our informant highly eulogises the steady courage displayed by Col. Garay and his men in this assault.

WOMAN'S TEARS.

Young women are full of tears. They all weep as bitterly for the loss of a new dress, as for the loss of an old lover. They will weep for anything or for nothing. They will scold you to death for accidentally tearing a new gown, and weep for spite that they cannot be revenged on you. They will play the coquette in your presence, and weep when you are absent. They will weep when they cannot go to a ball or to a tea-party, or because their parents will not permit them to run away with a scamp; they will weep because they cannot have every thing their own way. Married women weep to conquer. Tears are the most potent arms of matrimonial warfare. If a gruff husband has abused his wife, she weeps, and he relents and promises better behaviour. How many men have gone to bed in wrath, and risen in the morning, quite subdued by tears and a curtain lecture! Women weep to get at their husbands' secrets, and they also weep when their own secrets have been revealed. They weep through pride, through vanity, through folly, through cunning, and through weakness. They will weep for a husbands' misfortune, while they scold himself. A woman will weep over the dead body of her husband, while her vanity will ask her neighbours how she is fitted with her mournings. She weeps for one husband that she may get another.

Advertisements.

ATKINSON,

TAILOR,

Calle de la Chacabuco, No. 102.

EMBRACES the present opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the countenance he has already received since his arrival in Buenos Ayres, and trusts by an assiduous attention to business to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

N. B. Orders for military and naval uniforms executed on the shortest notice. s19 4t

BRITISH HOTEL,

No. 87, Calle de la Paz,

SECOND STREET FROM THE MOLE.

JOHN JEFFERIES, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above-mentioned Hotel, and trusts that from his long experience in managing public and private entertainments, he shall receive that patronage which he will make every effort to merit. The BRITISH HOTEL contains furnished apartments at once spacious, airy, and possessed of every domestic comfort.— Dinners provided for large and small parties. Soups, steaks, chops, &c., on the shortest notice, and wines, spirits, &c., of the best quality.

This establishment, has the advantage of a lofty azotea, which commands a view of the Port and the River. s19 4t

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish				dollars each } *no price.*
Do. Patriot				do. do. } *no price.*
Plata macuquina				do. for one } *no price.*
Dollars, Spanish				do. each. } *no price.*
Do Patriot and Patacones..				do. do. } *no price.*
Six per cent Stock... ...	60	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England ...	1⅞	a	2	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	27	a	28	per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	60	a	65	dls.p.pesada
Do. for France.....	53	a	54	do.
Do. for N.America..	48	a	50	do.
Do. for Spain.......	55	a	58	do.
Do. salted	45	a	50	do.
Do. Horse	20	a	22	do. each.
Calf skins.......	40	a	45	
Sheep skins, common.....	23	a	24	per dozen
Do. fine.........	27	a	28	do.
Deer skins...............	20	a	22	do.
Goat skins...............	40	a	42	do.
Nutria Skins........	5½	a	6	do. perlb.
Chinchilli Skins..	95	a	100	do. perdozen
Horse hair, short.........	45	a	50	per arroba.
Do. mixed.........	52	a	55	do.
Do. long.....	100	a	110	do.
Wool, common, washed...	16	a	20	do.
Do. picked............	32	a	34	do.
Do. shorn from skins....	40	a	50	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty... ..	15	a	25	do.
Tallow, pure....	27	a	28	do.
Do. with grease.......	24	a	25	do.
Jerked Beef.	30	a	35	per quintal
Horns, mixed....	350	a	400	per mil.
Do. Ox....	500	a	700	do.
Salt, on board............		a	*none*	per fan
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr.ct.pr.month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto 1¾ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.